| Basic Low Cost Unit Cost (BLCU) (Rs.) | Contribution | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | GOI BPL | State BPL | House hold BPL |
| Model 1- Upto Rs. 625/-(single pit) | 60% | 20% | 20% |
| Model 2- Between Rs. 625/- and Rs. 1000/- | 30% | 30% | 40% |
| Above Rs. 1000/- | Nil | Nil | 100% |

**Complying with the official rules in the offices of CAPART**

†1622. DR. CHHATTRAPAL SINGH LODHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the time bound action taken on the proposals received from the voluntary organizations in the Regional Offices of CAPART and Headquarters located in Delhi.

(b) The rules framed by Government in this regard;

(c) The reasons for not complying with the official rules in the Regional Offices of CAPART at Lucknow, U.P; and

(d) The reasons for not taking any action by the regional office of CAPART at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, and Headquarter of CAPART on the proposals received from the voluntary organizations from the district Bulandshahar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) (a) to (d) CAPART have prescribed a period of 120 days from the date of receipt of the proposals form the voluntary organizations in the Regional Offices of CAPART including Regional Office, Lucknow and Headquarters located in Delhi for clearing the proposals. This is subject to furnishing required documents and information as per the guidelines of the concerned scheme. In case, any of the information/document is incomplete, the concerned voluntary organizations is informed to provide the information. While CAPART ensures taking all possible precautions with regard to the rules and procedures prescribed in terms of the guidelines, sometime delay occurs in completing the formalities like getting documents/information form the voluntary

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

organizations, pre-funding appraisal, receipt of monitoring reports etc. From the year 2002-03 upto the year 2005-06, a total of twelve project proposals were received from the District Bulandshahar, U.P., out of which eight proposals were rejects, two proposals sanctioned and two proposals are under process in CAPART.

**Providing pure drinking water**

1623. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite more than Rs.40 thousand crore spent by the Centre for providing pure drinking water to the rural masses of the country so far, the problems of pure drinking water persists;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether it is fact that there are 2 lakh contaminated water sources in the country and 14 thousand resources are still lying neglected;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether matter has been enquired into to fix responsibility in this regard; and

(f) the measure taken by Government to ensure supply of pure drinking water to people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India provides financial and technical assistance in this endeavour to State through a Centrally sponsored scheme, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). As a result of the substantial investment made by the Central and State Government in rural drinking water supply sector, out of the 14,22,664 rural habitations included in the Comprehensive action plan (CAP)—1999 about 96.13% rural habitation in the country have been fully covered, and 3.55% partially covered, with safe drinking water supply with the stipulated norms. As on 1.4.2005, the number of not covered habitations was 4588.

(c) and (d) As per the water quality survey ordered in March 2000 and as reported by State Governments, 2,16,968 rural habitations are affected